

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDE, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPÚTÁNÁ,
Received up to 31st August, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th August, says
that the news of the Mahdi's death has
now been fully confirmed. It is
rumoured that his nephew, Abdullab, who was appointed his
successor, has been killed in civil riots. It was generally
expected that the Mahdi's death would lead to a peaceful settle-
ment of the Soudan difficulty, and Her Majesty herself ex-
pressed the same opinion in her speech. But events do not
support the idea, as had been foretold by the *Najm*. It has
more than once declared that new Mahdis will continue to arise
in Egypt until the British Government ceases to interfere with
the affairs of that country. The Mahdi has died, and his
nephew has fallen, but the activity of the rebels has not
abated nevertheless. They have occupied Dabba and Abu
Ghazi, and are advancing towards the new Dongola. Osman
Digma at once marched to Kassala as soon as he heard of
the agreement concluded between the garrison and the
besiegers. The only way to restore peace and order is

Soudan affairs.

Circulation,
275 copies.

by re-establishing the suzerainty of the Porte over the country. The object of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission to Constantinople is reported to be to offer some concessions to Turkey in her relations with Egypt, in order that she may aid the British Government in the event of an outbreak of hostilities with Russia. If this is so, the Conservative Government has really been well advised in the matter.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, says that the rumour about Mahārāja Dalip Singh's return to India. Mahārāja Dalip Singh's return to this country has again come to the front. It is rumoured that his house in England will shortly be sold, and that the officers at Delhi are already looking out for a suitable house for him there. He is reported to have reverted to the religion of his ancestors and to have sent some money to the Panjáb for charitable purposes. It remains to be seen whether the British Government will find it possible to accede to his request and to allow him to return to his native country.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Khairkhwāh-i-Ālam* (Delhi), of the 24th August, referring to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, advises the British Government to dismiss all doubts from its mind as regards the loyalty of the Native Chiefs and to allow them to improve the efficiency of their armies. They should engage the services of retired native officers of the British Army for drilling and disciplining their troops.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rofiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th August, in continuation of its previous comments on the treatment of European and native convicts in jails, remarks that in the present series of articles it is not its object to criticise the jail administration in general, but only to refer to the unfair distinctions maintained between the two classes of prisoners. Every native convict

on admission to a jail has to undergo solitary confinement. Very hard labour is exacted from him in a lonely cell during the day, and he has to sleep in a dark solitary cell at night. According to the native proverb, a dead person is exposed to severe miseries in the grave only during the first three nights after his interment, but the afflictions of native prisoners last twenty one days and nights. It is almost needless to say that their European brethren are exempt from this severe confinement. Every care is taken to protect European convicts from the inclemencies of the weather. During the summer they work inside cool rooms and are also allowed the luxury of the punkha, which is pulled for them by their black-skinned companions. In winter they get good warm clothing, and fire is also provided for them. On the other hand, native prisoners are to be found employed in drawing water from a well, digging or carrying earth, and so forth, under the midday sun in the hot weather. Their fetters get very hot from exposure to the sun and burn their legs. In winter they are allowed shirts of the same vile woollen stuff which is supplied to them for bedding. As regards the infliction of corporal punishment, natives are severely flogged for slight offences against prison discipline. Although Europeans have not expressly been exempted by Government from that punishment, they enjoy an immunity from it in practice. Close confinement is the severest punishment inflicted on them for misconduct. In every jail in which European convicts are kept, a church is provided for their use. On the other hand, no Hindu and Muhammedan temples are to be found in any prison. Fetters greatly interfere with the offering up of prayers on the part of Musalmáns. Hindus, too, have no facilities for the performance of their daily religious ceremonies. It is a matter of deep regret that native convicts should be precluded from performing their religious duties in prison. A distinction is made between European and native prisoners even in minor matters. Good latrines have been provided for Europeans.

Natives have to use dirty baskets and urinals, and the same dirty things are placed near them in their sleeping barracks at night. It should be remembered that the greater portion of the income of each jail is derived from the labour of native convicts.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th August, referring to the article that appeared in the *Raftq-i-Hind* of Lahore on the subject of the treatment of European and native convicts in jails, observes that the invidious distinction made between the two classes of prisoners is quite unjustifiable and is a blot on the reputation of the British Government for justice and impartiality. Europeans are more civilized and better informed than natives, and consequently they should be more severely punished for their offences than the latter. But the case is just the reverse in practice. European offenders are generally acquitted or let off with fines by courts of justice, and the few who are sentenced to imprisonment have every comfort provided for them in the jail. They have not to labour so hard as natives, although they are, as a rule, considerably stronger than the latter. They are allowed the same kind of dress and food which they use at their houses. Such unfair distinctions of creed and colour are keenly felt by the native population. The former Muhammadan kings never showed any special indulgence to Muhammadan convicts.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th August, says that Lord Ripon declared in a recent speech that he foresaw the near approach of Russia to the Indian frontier, and that consequently he pursued a conciliatory policy towards natives. His policy was the right one ; and it has done more to check further Russian advance than the erection of new fortresses, the construction of the railway on the frontier, and the increase of the Indian garrison will do. Lord Dufferin had

better follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. The abolition of unjust race distinctions is necessary for the stability of British rule in this country.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, observes that the Secretary of State and the Military Commands of Bombay and Madras. Supreme Government frequently raise a cry for the reduction of public expenditure, but that they never set about the business in right earnest. The services of some low-paid natives are dispensed with on each occasion, and there the matter ends. It will be remembered that it was decided long ago to abolish the separate commands of Madras and Bombay. The two offices will shortly become vacant, but there is no hope that this opportunity will be taken to abolish them. In fact, nominations have been already made to fill them.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th August, in answer to the Resolution of the Supreme Government on the Education of Musalmáns, observes that Musalmáns themselves are not entirely to blame for their present unsatisfactory condition. Government is also responsible in a large degree for their decadence. It did not establish its own schools at the outset, but left the education of the people to Missionaries for a long time. Muhammadans, who have a special love for their religion, did not like to send their sons to missionary schools where they thought that their religious belief might be tampered with. Their aversion to English education was also due to other causes. They were not used to learn foreign languages, and held high offices in the public service at the time. When Government schools were established, Hindus were appointed as teachers. These Hindu teachers maltreat Muhammadan students and soon compel them to leave school. Muhammadans have also great difficulty in obtaining employment. There are hundreds of unemployed Musalmáns who have received a far better education than the majority of Hindus.

Circulation,
275 copies.

employed in the postal department. Among the postal officials hardly one per cent. are Musalmáns. Similarly, few Musalmáns are to be found in the Commissariat department. Europeans and Eurasians are not required to pass the Middle Class Examination or any University Examination; school certificates are considered sufficient in their case; what was the difficulty in extending the same concession to Musalmáns for a time? But the fact is, that Lord Dufferin does not mean to do any thing for them, although he professes so much sympathy with them. He is one of those men who talk to any extent but do nothing. It is idle to expect any benefit from him. In conclusion, the *Najm* advises its countrymen not to be disheartened by the Viceroy's reply to their memorial and asks them to depend on their own efforts for the amelioration of their condition.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 28th August, says that it is believed that the British Government and natives. ministry is greatly embarrassed by the persistent opposition of the Irish to the law, but still it has to deal with them with leniency. On the other hand, natives are always treated with severity in spite of all their obedience and subserviency. It is the earnest prayer of the *Áftáb* that the black skin of its countrymen may become white, in order that they may receive better treatment from the rulers in future.

The same paper says that the entire liabilities of the Government of India, both in this country and in England, stood at the enormous figure of Rs. 1,71,34,36,520 on 31st March, 1884, and that Rs. 8,14,85,430 a year are paid to the bond-holders on account of interest. It is surprising that Government has incurred such heavy debts in time of peace, but the cause of this indebtedness is not far to seek. If war breaks out with Russia, what will be the condition of the Indian finances in that case?

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 30th August, referring to the subject of retrenchment of public expenditure, remarks that if the Government of India is really anxious to enforce economy, it should largely employ cheap native agency in place of the European element for conducting the administration. The admission of natives to the higher ranks of the public service also recommends itself on political grounds. The *Hindustani* quotes an extract from the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay with a view to show the paucity of native officers in every Government Department.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The same paper states that a notice has been published in the *Pioneer* calling for applications for the post of bailiff for the Small Cause Court at Lucknow. The pay of the post is Rs. 60. A candidate must be well acquainted with English and Urdu, and a European or Eurasian will be preferred. One Mirza Alif Beg held the office for 10 years. What special necessity has now arisen for the appointment of a European? What has become of Mr. Fanthome? It is surprising that the Judge may be a native, but that the bailiff must be a European.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, concurs with the *Hindustani* in its strictures on the new rules for the appointment of Tahsildars in these Provinces. Tahsildars have to perform important and responsible duties, and the people have frequent dealings with them. Hence the Local Government has really committed a great mistake in fixing the educational standard for the candidates for Tahsildarships at the Middle Class Examination. This will place high education at a discount. It is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will alter the rules with a view to encourage the appointment of graduates.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 28th August, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the objections raised by

Circulation,
732 copies.

The same.

the *Hindustáni*, of the 29th July, to the rules are worthless. The *Hindustáni* condemns the educational standard fixed by the Local Government as too low, and is of opinion that Tahsildárships should be reserved for University men. But the time has not yet come for the introduction of such a measure. In 1877 the Local Government issued orders making the Middle Class Examination certificate a *sine qua non* for employment in Government offices, but District officers were unable to carry out the orders, as they could not find competent persons among the Middle Class Examination certificate-holders or even among University men. Consequently the Local Government has been obliged to invite their attention to the orders more than once. If a boy fresh from school cannot perform the duties even of a ministerial post until he has gained some experience, how can he be considered fit for a Tahsildárship? There is nothing in the rules to prevent the admission of graduates to Tahsildárships. If they are qualified for the offices, they are sure to be preferred to other candidates. A sudden raising of the standard of education for candidates for the public service would be impolitic. The standard should be raised slowly and gradually in conformity with the progress of education. Special qualifications are necessary for a Tahsildár. He should have a strong constitution and should be a man of some influence and position, in order that he may be able to perform the multifarious duties devolving on him satisfactorily. In these provinces few Bengalis are to be found among the ranks of Tahsildárs, simply because they do not possess the necessary qualifications. The *Hindustáni* is equally mistaken in objecting to the power vested in Commissioners in the matter of selection of candidates. They possess full local information and are consequently best qualified to make selections. Under the old rules District Officers themselves could appoint Tahsildárs, and hence incompetent persons were often appointed. But the new arrangement will tend to secure the services of abler men. The rules

for the appointment of Munsifs in Bengal cannot apply to the appointment of Tahsildárs in these provinces. High education is essential for a Munsif, but a Tahsildár is an executive officer and requires other kinds of qualifications, as has been above shown. Bribery and corruption prevail in every place. Honesty does not depend on education. On the contrary, if an educated person is dishonest, he discovers new methods of extorting bribes from the people.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th August, says that it is believed that Sullivan, an employé in the Government Press at Lahore, who stabbed a press chaukidár but was acquitted by the Chief Court, has been dismissed by Sir Charles Aitchison from the public service. Obviously dismissal is no sufficient punishment for his offence, but still something is better than nothing. His Honor could not inflict any other punishment on him.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th August, in answer to the articles contributed by one Mirza Abdulla to the *Oudh Akh-bár* and the *Hindustáni* on the subject of assaults by convicts on officers in courts, remarks that the Mirza's zeal is worthy of a better cause. It should be remembered that a convict, who is unjustly punished by a Magistrate, can avenge himself on the latter only by striking him with shoes in court. If such assaults were made impossible, there would be nothing left to deter Magistrates from making unjust convictions, and many of them would be saved the maltreatment from convicts which they deserve so well.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th August, says that Lord Lytton's Government introduced a new famine tax, and led the people to understand that no person would be allowed to die of starvation in time of scarcity in future. But look at the way in which Sir Rivers Thompson is redeeming this pledge of

Circulation,
400 copies.

the Supreme Government. The rate of wages fixed by His Honor for the labourers employed on the relief works in the affected districts in Bengal is three and a half annas a week ! In other words, His Honor considers that a man can support himself and his family on half an anna a day ! Had Sir Rivers Thompson himself been a famine-stricken person what would he have thought of the Government which granted him such a low rate of wages ? He would do well to act upon the Bible maxim which requires a Christian to love his neighbour as much as he loves himself.

A correspondent of the same paper says that the opposition of the native press to the Copyright Bill.

Copyright Bill is quite unreasonable.

Anglo-Indian newspapers which obtain telegraphic news at a considerable cost are entitled to profit by it. The measure will teach native newspapers a useful lesson of self-help. If they think that they will suffer from it, they should make their own arrangements for obtaining news from Reuter's agents.

Circulation,
166 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 24th August, says that it appears from the *Uchitvaktā* of Calcutta that some people in Madras lately forwarded a memorial to the Surgeon-

Fees taken by Medical Officers from the people.

General complaining of the alleged unjust levy of fees by Medical Officers from them for their visits, and that he has appointed a commission to inquire into the matter in consequence. It is well known that there are few Medical officials who attend on patients gratuitously at their homes. Properly speaking, as Government has engaged the services of the officials for the treatment of all classes of its subjects, they should levy no fees from any class of people. However, there can be no objection to payments being made to them by well-to-do persons for their services. But they should visit poorer people, who are unable to attend a charitable dispensary or hospital for one reason or another, at their houses without demanding any fees.

The *Bhāratī Vilās* (Agra), of the 25th August, on the authority of its Basti correspondent, Settlement office, Basti. complains that the Hindi-reading men, employed on settlement work there, are mostly the friends and relatives of the local officials. They are quite incompetent and write very incorrect Hindi. The settlement officer should see to this.

Circulation,
225 copies.

POST OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Raṣṭu-l-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 24th August, complains of delay in the delivery of letters in villages which are situated at a distance from post-offices, and urges an increase in the number of postal peons to avoid the delay. The *Raṣṭi* censures the system of payment of postage for newspapers in advance for three months, and recommends the introduction of quarter-anna postage stamps for newspapers.

Circulation,
409 copies.

The *Aṣṭāb-i-Hind* (Jullundhur), of the 29th August, makes the following complaints about the management of the railway-station at Amritsar. *First*, the railway police constables abuse passengers and even make a free use of their batons. The worst of it is that the station authorities connive at their high-handedness. *Secondly*, the conduct of young Eurasian and Native officials towards female passengers at the time of their admission to the railway-platform is highly reprehensible. The entrance door is only partly opened, and as women pass through it, the officials and their friends ill-treat them. *Thirdly*, the latrines at the station are not cleaned properly and are always to be found in a most dirty state.

Circulation,
203 copies.

The same paper is glad to say that the Sindh, Panjāb, and Delhi Railway authorities have lately provided separate accommodation for native women in railway carriages, but censures the practice of allowing prostitutes to enter the same compartment with respectable women. The *Aṣṭāb* urges that the two classes of women should not be

Sindh, Panjāb, and Delhi
Railway and native female
passengers.

allowed to mix with each other, and also recommends the appointment of female ticket collectors.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The Bhárat Bandhu (Aligarh), of the 28th August, regrets to say that some parts of the Aligarh district have suffered severely from floods. Many villages have been entirely swept away by water, not a hut being saved. Large areas of standing crops have been flooded and destroyed. Water has found its way into underground grain-pits in some places. Aligarh itself has not escaped scot-free. The *bund* of the *Ganda nála* gave way to the floods at one place, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the town. But through the indefatigable exertions of the local authorities the town has been saved. Many labourers have been employed on the *bund*, but the breach has not yet been thoroughly repaired nevertheless. The Magistrate himself pays several visits to the *bund* by day and night.

Circulation,
208 copies.

The Mashir-i-Qaisar (Lucknow), of the 25th August, referring to the prevalence of theft at Lucknow, observes that is due to several causes. The police force is reported to have been largely reduced, and the police are not allowed to strike thieves except in self-defence. There are hundreds of persons of bad livelihood in the town. The *Mashir* is of opinion that the only way of putting a stop to the evil is by repealing the Arms Act.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The Bhárat Jiwan (Benares), of the 24th August, complains that the road between the Sikror road at Benares. Town-hall and Sikror at Benares is in a neglected condition, and asks the Municipal Committee to repair it.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885.	1885.	
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Aya Singh	Aug. 24th	Aug. 27th.	
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 29th	" 30th	203 copies.
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 24th, 26th & 28th.	" 27th, 28th & 31st respectively.	500 "
4	<i>Ainu-l-Akhdar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Dilawar Ali	" 24th	" 28th	150 "
5	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	" 25th	" 29th	65 "
6	<i>Akhdar-i-An</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 22nd & 26th,	" 25th & 29th respectively.	2,500 "
7	<i>Akhdar-i-Chunar</i>	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Hanuman Prasad	" 25th	" 27th	400 "
8	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhdar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din	" 21st	" 25th	
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 25th & 29th,	" 27th & 31st respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
10	<i>Almora Akhdar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 24th	" 27th	106 copies.
11	<i>Amjadul-Akhdar</i>	Radoun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain	" 23rd	" "	250 "
12	<i>Anand Kadamini</i>	Mirzapur	Hindi	Monthly	Shayam Kishor	For August	" 25th.	
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	Aug. 22nd	" 28th	150 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 25th	250 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15	Anwar-ul-Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	1885. Aug. 25th, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th & 31st.	Aug. 25th to 31st,	600 copies.
16	Aror Vansh Prakash	Fyzábád	Ditto	Monthly	Sheo Prasád	For July	26th	408
17	Aror Vansh Samachar,	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Rádhá Krishn	" Aug.	28th	350
18	Árya Pattra	Bareilly	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	Secretary to the Árya Samáj.	" "	26th	425
19	Ázad	Lucknow	Urdú	Weekly	Amjad Ali	25th	"	182
20	Bharat Pandhu	Aligarh	Hindí-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Tota Rám	28th	31st	100
21	Bharat Vilás	Agra	Hindí	Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	25th	28th	225
22	Bharat Jwan	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	24th	25th	1,750
23	Brahman	Cawnpore	Ditto	Monthly	Pratap Náráyan	For Aug.	30th	300
24	Dabdaba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	Thakur Prasád	Aug. 22nd	26th	250
25	Dabdaba-i-Sikandar	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	24th	27th	500
26	Dabru-i-Mulk	Bhupal	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	" 22nd	"	313
27	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	" 26th	"	335
28	Gaur Kayasth	Allahabad	Ditto	Monthly	Sadan Lal	For Aug.	"	125
29	Ghamkhadr-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Mahráj Kishun	Aug. 22nd & 29th,	" 25th & 31st respectively.	300
30	Gyan Pradyum Pat- trik.	Ditto	Hindí	Monthly	Nabin Chander Rai...	For July	" 31st	150
31	Hamt-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Urdú	Weekly	Mahammad Ashraf.	Aug. 27th	29th	633

32	<i>Hindustani</i>	... Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	... Gangá Prasad	...	26th, 28th & 30th.	...	27th, 28th & 30th respectively.	600	"
33	<i>Islām</i>	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	... Muhammad Mir	...	28th	...	30th	260	"
34	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Bi-weekly	... Mahābīr Prasad	...	22nd, 12th & 26th.	...	25th & 30th,	132	"
35	<i>Jalwa-i-Tār</i>	Meerut	...	Urdū	...	Weekly	... Ganeshī Lal	...	27th	...	27th	90	"
36	<i>Kānya Kūbj Prakāśh</i>	Lucknow	...	Hindī	...	Monthly	... Balbhadra Misra	...	For August	...	25th	211	"
37	<i>Kāśmīr</i>	Ditto	...	Urdū	...	Weekly	... Muhammad Yaqūb	...	Aug. 24th	...	26th	265	"
38	<i>Kāshī Patṛikā</i>	Benares	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	... Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	...	28th	...	30th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.).	"
39	<i>Kātehar Punch</i>	Aonla	...	Urdū	...	Tri-monthly	... Ahmad Shāh	...	22nd	...	25th	200 copies.	"
40	<i>Kāvī Vachan Sudhā</i>	Benares	...	Hindī	...	Weekly	... Chintāmani Rāo	...	24th	...	27th	350	"
41	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Ālam</i>	Delhi	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	... Mīr Hasan	...	24th & 28th,	...	28th & 30th	200	"
42	<i>Khair Khudh-i-Panjāb</i>	Gājrānwālā	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Brij Lal	...	24th	...	respectively.	400	"
43	<i>Khushaid-i-Āfaq</i>	Pilibhit	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Mashar Ahsan Khān,	...	28th	...	31st	200	"
44	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i>	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	... Harsukh Rāi	...	25th, 27th & 29th,	...	27th, 29th & 31st respectively.	450	"
45	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	... Didār Rakhsh	...	22nd	...	25th	100	"
46	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Hidāyat Ali	...	19th & 26th,	...	26th & 29th respectively.	130	"
47	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	... Bulāqi Dās	...	24th	...	26th	400	"
48	<i>Mānār Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Weekly	... Gobardhan Dās	...	"	...	27th	90	"
49	<i>Mashr-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad,	...	25th	...	"	208	"
50	<i>Mathurā Akhbar</i>	Muttra	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Pandit Dīn Dayāl	...	24th	...	26th	405	"
51	<i>Mulla-i-Nār</i>	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	... Durgā Prasad	...	22nd	...	25th	50	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
52	Mazharu-l-Zirfat	Meerut	Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	1885. For August	1885. 28th	343 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
53	Mihri-i-Darakshahn	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	Aug. 24th	Aug. 30th	100 copies.
54	Mihri-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibullah	" 23rd	" 26th	240 "
55	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 24th	" "	400 "
56	Mulla Dopidas	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" "	" "	700 "
57	Muragga-i-Takshib	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	Bihari Lal	" For August	" 27th	125 "
58	Najmu-l-Akhdar	Ektawah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ruhullah Khan	" Aug. 24th & 28th,	" 27th & 29th respectively.	275 "
59	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Avtar Krishn	" 7th	" 27th	200 "
60	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jannat Das	" 23rd	" 25th	325 "
61	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 25th	" 27th	96 "
62	Nasim-i-Sakar	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiyaz Ahmad	" 27th	" 31st	175 "
63	Nar Afshahn	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	" "	" 29th	755 "
64	Nar-i-Baddaun	Aonla	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Shah	" "	" 30th	400 "
65	Naru-l-Absar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" 28th	" 31st	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
66	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 29th	" 29th	403 copies.
67	Nusratu-l-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	" 30th	200 "

68	Nyāya Sudhā	...	Hardā	...	Marāthī-Eng-lish.	Ditto	...	Bāsudeva Bhāskar	...	26th	...	27th	...	415	"
69	Oudh Akhbār	...	Lucknow	...	Urdū	Daily	...	Sheo Prasād	...	25th to 31st,	...	25th to 31st, respectively.	...	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).	"
70	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Sajjād Husain	...	20th & 27th,	...	26th & 31st respectively.	...	375 copies.	"
71	Panjābī Akhbār	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	22nd & 26th,	...	25th & 29th respectively.	...	275	"
72	Panjāb Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Fīroz-l-din	...	26th	...	29th	...	80	"
73	Patīālā Akhbār	...	Patīālā	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dīn Muhammad	...	25th	...	27th	...	295	"
74	Prayāg Samāchār	...	Allahābād	...	Hindī	Ditto	...	Dewakī Nandan	...	26th	...	"	...	600	"
75	Prince of Wales Gazette.	...	Meerut	...	Urdū	Ditto	...	Ganeshī Lal	...	28th	...	30th.	...	"	"
76	Qaisarī	...	Jullundur	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	29th	...	"	...	125	"
77	Rafāh-i-Am	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dīvān Ghand	...	24th	...	26th	...	400	"
78	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	29th	...	31st	...	"	"
79	Rafiq-i-Akhbār	...	Benares	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	24th	...	26th	...	"	"
80	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	Tri-weekly	...	Khādim Ali	...	22nd, 25th, 27th & 29th.	...	25th, 27th, 29th & 30th respectively.	...	155	"
81	Rajpātānā Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	Urdū-Hindī	Weekly	...	Murād Ali	...	24th	...	26th	...	315	"
82	Rasul-i-Benāsr	...	Lahore	...	Urdū	Monthly	...	Hargopāl	...	For August	...	27th	...	450	"
83	Reformer	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Sālig Rām	...	Aug. 29th	...	31st	...	700	"
84	Rekhtah	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Mahā Nārāyan	...	24th	...	26th	...	175	"
85	Sabhd Kaparthālā	...	Kaparthala	...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Nizāmu-l-din	...	22nd	...	"	...	365	"
86	Sadiqu-i-Akhbār	...	Bahāwalpur	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Dwārka Nāth	...	27th	...	30th	...	264	"
87	Sahifa-i-Quds	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudūs.	...	"	...	29th	...	280	"
88	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,	...	Udaipur	...	Hindī	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	24th	...	28th	...	216	"
89	Sajjan Vinod	...	Agrā	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Sri Krishn Lal	...	23rd	...	25th	...	200	"
90	Shayq-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Urdū	Ditto	...	Saif-ul-Haq	...	29th	...	31st	...	400	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
91	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Hasan	Aug. 24th	1885.	103 copies.
92	<i>Sham-i-Oudh</i>	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Kishun Prasád	21st	Aug. 27th	300
93	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim,	25th	" 28th	175
94	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khandwa	Maráthi	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	26th	" 27th	210
95	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Razá	20th	" 30th	125
96	<i>Tahrir</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhat Ali Khán	27th	" 25th	80
97	<i>Tamannat</i>	Lucknow	Pitto	Ditto	Púran Chand	24th	" 31st	150
98	<i>Tattya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Husain	24th & 31st,	" 26th & 31st	260
99	<i>Vazir-i-Hind</i>	Síalkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzá Mavahid	30th	respectively.	200
100	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyán Chand	21st to 28th,	" 31st	975
101	<i>Wagya-i-Alam</i>	Ghazipur	Ditto	Weekly	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	24th	" 25th to 31st	250
							respectively.	
							" 31st	

ALLAHABAD,
The 5th September, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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